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(54) **Cosmetic composition.**

(57) Topical compositions for preventing or at least reducing the damaging effects of ultra-violet light on skin comprise 1-hydroxycholecalciferol and/or 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol in combination with a sunscreen material and preferably also retinol and/or a derivative thereof. The compositions may also be used for promoting repair of photodamaged skin.

EP 0 512 814 A1

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The invention relates to a composition for topical application to human skin in order to promote the repair of photo-damaged skin and/or to reduce or prevent the damaging effects of ultra-violet light on skin. The invention also relates to the use of such compositions in the repair of photo-damaged skin and in the prevention of damage to skin due to exposure to ultra-violet light.

The treatment of human skin damaged due to exposure to ultra-violet light, ie. photo-damage, has been subject to much research effort in recent years, particularly with the realisation that skin cancer and other skin disorders can arise where the exposure to sunlight is excessive. This problem is even more serious with the depletion of the ozone layer which is believed to permit a higher level of ultra-violet radiation to reach the earth's surface.

Chronic exposure to sunlight results in multiple adverse effects on all structural elements of the skin. The clinical manifestation of these changes, collectively known as photoageing is lax, dry inelastic skin that is wrinkled and blotchy with a coarse, roughened texture.

Skin blotchiness or mottling (hyperpigmentation) which accompanies photo-ageing results from changes in the melanocytes within the population of epidermal cells. These pigment producing cells, which unlike the keratinocytes remain at the base of the epidermis, lose their normal regulation process with ageing and produce excess pigment. This leads to the formation of dense perinuclear clumps of melanin in slowly turning over keratinocytes within the epidermis, and areas of hyperpigmentation or 'age spots' develop.

In the therapy of such hyperpigmented skin, certain skin lightening agents such as kojic acid, hydroquinone or ascorbic acid are effective by inhibiting the formation of melanin. Vitamin A acid (retinoic acid) is beneficial in hyperpigmentation problems by normalising the melanocyte population.

Also by increasing cell turnover, Vitamin A acid prevents accumulation of pigment within the more rapidly dividing and migrating keratinocytes. Vitamin A acid also enhances the pigment reducing potential of conventional skin lightening agents.

The topical application of Vitamin A acid does however have a major drawback in that it is a skin irritant, and can accordingly damage the skin. Its recommended use for example as a prescription drug in the treatment of acne involves careful control, such that excessive doses are avoided in order to restrict the side effects which can occur with skin. By the same token, the use of Vitamin A acid in the treatment or prevention of photo-damaged skin is severely limited by these side effects.

As a result of a programme of screening substances other than retinoic acid for their ability to treat or prevent photo-damage of skin, without the aforementioned side effects, we have discovered that certain vitamin D derivatives are particularly effective in this respect.

The invention is accordingly concerned with compositions comprising certain derivatives of Vitamin D₃, optionally in combination with Vitamin A, or derivatives thereof, and sunscreen materials, for topical application to human skin, and broadly to the use of these derivatives of Vitamin D₃ in the treatment of photo-damaged and/or hyperpigmented skin, and in slowing down the ageing process generally.

Derivatives of Vitamin D₃ have been employed in the past for topical application to skin. For example, JP 1249714 discloses lotions including cholecalciferol derivatives for promoting sun tanning. EP-A-129003 discloses cosmetic and dermatological compositions containing cholecalciferol derivatives and illustrates their efficacy, specifically for treatment of skin damaged by dermatitis. The test results discussed therein show that the cholecalciferol derivatives reduced itching and scaling associated with that particular complaint. Addition of Vitamin A to such compositions is also suggested, but no test results are included to show performance of such compositions.

WO84/02845 also discloses ointments for wound healing which comprise a combination of Vitamins A and E and optionally also a Vitamin D derivative or Vitamin C. The ointments are tested for efficacy in the treatment of acne and superficial wounds and bruises and are reported as providing symptomatic relief in such applications.

However, it has now been found that certain derivatives of Vitamin D₃, particularly in combination with Vitamin A or derivatives thereof and/or sunscreen materials have surprising efficacy in promoting the repair of photodamaged skin.

Accordingly, the invention provides a composition suitable for topical application to human skin in order to prevent or at least reduce skin damage following exposure to ultra-violet light, which composition comprises:

- (a) an effective amount of from 0.00001 to 20% by weight of a derivative of cholecalciferol chosen from 1-hydroxycholecalciferol, 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol and mixtures thereof; and
- (b) a sunscreen material; and
- (c) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle.

In another, broad aspect, the invention also provides the use of a derivative of cholecalciferol as an agent for promoting the repair of photodamaged skin.

The invention concerns a composition including a derivative of cholecalciferol (vitamin D₃), together with

a suitable cosmetically acceptable vehicle, which can prevent or at least reduce the damaging effects of ultra violet light on skin, when applied topically thereto. The composition can also optionally comprise retinol (vitamin A), or a derivative thereof, which together with the cholecalciferol derivative can further enhance the repair of photo damage to skin, and otherwise reduce skin blotchiness and mottling due to hyperpigmentation and generally effect an overall improvement in skin texture with reduction in fine wrinkling and improved skin colour. Co-formulation with a sunscreen enhances synergistically the photo-stability and activity of the cholecalciferol derivative within the formulation and also prevent further actinic damage to all epidermal cells and dermal tissue.

The derivative of cholecalciferol

The composition according to the invention comprises a derivative of cholecalciferol chosen from:

1-hydroxycholecalciferol,
1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol, and
mixtures thereof

The preferred derivative is 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol.

The amount of the derivative of cholecalciferol which is present in the composition according to the invention should be at least that which is effective in retarding the ageing process of skin, either as a result of excessive exposure of ultra violet light, such as sunlight, or as a result of the natural ageing process. The effective amount will vary from subject to subject, but will generally lie within the range of from 0.00001 to 20%, preferably from 0.001 to 10% by weight of the composition.

The Cosmetically Acceptable Vehicle

The composition according to the invention also comprises a cosmetically acceptable vehicle to act as a dilutant, dispersant or carrier for other materials present in the composition, so as to facilitate their distribution when the composition is applied to the skin.

Vehicles other than water can include liquid or solid emollients, solvents, humectants, thickeners and powders. Examples of each of these types of vehicle, which can be used singly or as mixtures of one or more vehicles, are as follows:

Emollients, such as stearyl alcohol, glyceryl monoricinoleate, mink oil, cetyl alcohol, isopropyl isostearate, stearic acid, isobutyl palmitate, isocetyl stearate, oleyl alcohol, isopropyl laurate, hexyl laurate, decyl oleate, octadecan-2-ol, isocetyl alcohol, eicosanyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, cetyl palmitate, silicone oils such as dimethylpolysiloxane, di-n-butyl sebacate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate, butyl stearate, polyethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, lanolin, cocoa butter, corn oil, cotton seed oil, olive oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed oil, safflower seed oil, evening primrose oil, soybean oil, sunflower seed oil, avocado oil, sesame seed oil, coconut oil, arachis oil, castor oil, acetylated lanolin alcohols, petroleum jelly, mineral oil, butyl myristate, isostearic acid, palmitic acid, isopropyl linoleate, lauryl lactate, myristyl lactate, decyl oleate, myristyl myristate;

Propellants, such as propane, butane, isobutane, dimethyl ether, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide;

Solvents, such as ethyl alcohol, isopropanol, acetone, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether;

Powders, such as chalk, talc, fullers earth, kaolin, starch, gums, colloidal silica sodium polyacrylate, tetra alkyl and/or trialkyl aryl ammonium smectites, chemically modified magnesium aluminium silicate, organically modified montmorillonite clay, hydrated aluminium silicate, fumed silica, carboxyvinyl polymer, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethylene glycol monostearate.

The cosmetically acceptable vehicle will usually form from 10 to 99.9%, preferably from 50 to 99% by weight of the emulsion, and can, in the absence of other cosmetic adjuncts, form the balance of the composition.

Retinol and derivatives thereof

The composition according to the invention most preferably comprises retinol (Vitamin A) and/or a derivative thereof, further to enhance repair of photo damage to skin following exposure to ultra-violet light.

Preferably the retinol derivative comprises a retinyl ester derived from an aliphatic carboxylic acid. Preferred are saturated or unsaturated acids having up to twenty carbon atoms. Example esters include:

Retinyl acetate
Retinyl butyrate
Retinyl propionate
Retinyl octanoate

Retinyl laurate
Retinyl palmitate
Retinyl oleate, and
Retinyl linoleate.

5 Retinyl palmitate is particularly preferred.

The amount of retinol, or a derivative thereof, when present in the composition according to the invention is from 0.01 to 10%, and preferably 0.1 to 5%, particularly 0.4 to 3% by weight of the composition.

Organic sunscreens

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The composition of the invention also comprises a sunscreen material, optionally an organic sunscreen, further to enhance synergistically the benefit of the composition in providing protection from the harmful effects of excessive exposure to sunlight.

15 Examples of suitable organic sunscreens, when required, include those set out in Table 1 below, and mixtures thereof.

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TABLE 1

CTFA Name	Trade Name	Supplier

Benzophenone-3	UVINUL M-40	BASF Chemical Co.
Benzophenone-4	UVINUL MS-40	BASF Chemical Co.
Benzophenone-8	SPECRA-SORB UV-24	American Cyanamide
DEA		
Methoxycinnamate	BERNEL HYDRO	Bernel Chemical
Ethyl dihydroxy- propyl-PABA	AMERSCREEN P	Amerchol Corp.
Glyceryl PABA	NIPA G.M.P.A.	Nipa Labs.
Homosalate	KEMESTER HMS	Hunko Chemical
Methyl anthranilate	SUNAROME UVA	Felton Worldwide
Octocrylene	UVINUL N-539	BASF Chemical Co.
Octyl dimethyl PABA	AMERSCOL	Amerchol Corp.
Octyl methoxy- cinnamate	PARSOL MCX	Bernel Chemical
Octyl salicylate	SUNAROME WMO	Felton Worldwide
PABA	PABA	National Starch
2-Phenyl- benzimidazole- -5-sulphonic acid	EUSOLEX 232	EM Industries
TEA salicylate	SUNAROME W	Felton Worldwide
3-(4-methylbenzy- lidene)-camphor	EUSOLEX 6300	EM Industries
Benzophenone-1	UVINUL 400	BASF Chemical Co.
Benzophenone-2	UVINUL D-50	BASF Chemical Co.
Benzophenone-6	UVINUL D-49	BASF Chemical Co.
Benzophenone-12	UVINUL 408	BASF Chemical Co.
4-Isopropyl dibenzoyl methane	EUSOLEX 8020	EM Industries
Butyl methoxy di- benzoyl methane	PARSOL 1789	Givaudan Corp.
Etocrylene	UVINUL N-35	BASF Chemical Co.

Further examples include substituted 1,3 diketones such as di-4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamoyl methane and 1,3-propanedione, 1-(4-methoxy-5-benzofuranyl)-3-phenyl.

The composition of the invention can accordingly comprise from 0.1 to 10%, preferably from 1 to 5% by weight of an organic sunscreen material.

Inorganic sunscreen

The composition according to the invention optionally can also comprise an inorganic sunscreen such as ultrafine titanium dioxide in either of two forms, namely water-dispersible titanium dioxide and oil-dispersible titanium dioxide.

Water-dispersible titanium dioxide is ultrafine titanium dioxide, the particles of which are uncoated or which are coated with a material to impart a hydrophilic surface property to the particles. Examples of such materials include aluminium oxide and aluminium silicate.

Oil-dispersible titanium dioxide is ultrafine titanium dioxide, the particles of which exhibit a hydrophobic surface property, and which, for this purpose, can be coated with metal soaps such as aluminium stearate, aluminium laurate or zinc stearate, or with organosilicone compounds.

By "ultrafine titanium dioxide" is meant particles of titanium dioxide having an average particle size of less than 100nm, preferably from 10 to 40nm and most preferably from 15 to 25nm.

By topical application to the skin of a mixture of both water-dispersible ultrafine titanium dioxide and oil-dispersible ultrafine titanium dioxide, synergistically enhanced protection of the skin against the harmful effects of both UV-A and UV-B rays is achievable.

It is believed that this unexpected benefit is due to the deposition of each type of titanium dioxide on different regions of the skin surface, water-dispersible titanium dioxide being preferentially retained by hydrophilic regions of the skin's surface, while oil-dispersible titanium dioxide is retained preferentially by hydrophobic regions of the skin's surface. The combined overall effect is that more efficient physical coverage of the skin's surface is attainable and this can be demonstrated by measurement of the Sun Protection Factor (SPF).

In order to achieve the enhanced, synergistic benefit, as herein described, the weight ratio of water-dispersible titanium dioxide to oil-dispersible titanium dioxide should be from 1:4 to 4:1, preferably from 1:2 to 2:1 and ideally about equal weight proportions.

The total amount of titanium dioxide that can optionally can be incorporated in the composition according to the invention is from 1 to 25%, preferably from 2 to 10% and ideally from 3 to 7% by weight of the composition.

Other Inorganic Sunscreens

The emulsion of the invention optionally can also comprise an inorganic sunscreen in addition to or in place of ultrafine titanium dioxide as herein defined.

Examples of other inorganic sunscreens include:

zinc oxide, having an average particle size of

from 1 to 300nm, preferably less than 100nm,

iron oxide, having an average particle size of

from 1 to 300nm,

silica, such as fumed silica, having an average particle size of from 1 to 100nm.

It should be noted that silica, when used as an ingredient in the emulsion according to the invention can provide protection from infra-red radiation.

Tocopherol

The composition according to the invention optionally can also comprise a tocopherol (vitamin E group), as an antioxidant for retinol, or a derivative, when present in the composition, and to limit oxidative damage to skin. The vitamin E group comprises α -tocopherol, β -tocopherol, γ -tocopherol and δ -tocopherol.

The amount of a tocopherol, when present in the composition according to the invention, is from 0.0001 to 20%, preferably from 0.001 to 10% by weight of the composition.

Skin lightening agent

The composition according to the invention optionally can also comprise a skin lightening agent, for lightening the colour of skin which is or has become too dark, for example following exposure to ultra-violet light.

Examples of skin lightening agents include:

L-ascorbic acid, and derivatives thereof

Kojic acid, and derivatives thereof

Hydroquinone

Extract of placenta

Compounds having the structure (2)

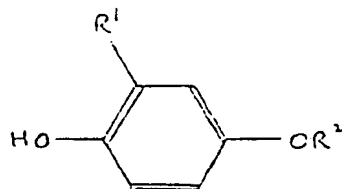
Arbutin

Niacin

Niacinamide, and

5

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(1)

where

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R¹ represents H, or an ether group represented by OR³,

R² and R³ are the same or different and each represents a group chosen from branched or unbranched alkyl or alkenyl groups having an average of from 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

The amount of skin lightening, when present in the composition according to the invention, is from 0.01 to 20%, preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight of the composition.

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OPTIONAL SKIN BENEFIT MATERIALS AND COSMETIC ADJUNCTS

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A particularly convenient form of the composition according to the invention is an emulsion, in which case an oil or oily material will normally be present, together with an emulsifier to provide either a water-in-oil emulsion or an oil-in-water emulsion, depending largely on the average hydrophilic-lyophilic balance (HLB) of the emulsifier employed.

Oil or oily material

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The composition according to the invention can optionally comprise one or more oils or other materials having the properties of an oil.

Examples of suitable oils include mineral oil and vegetable oils, and oil materials, such as those already proposed herein as emollients. Other oils or oily materials include silicone oils, both volatile and non-volatile, such as polydimethyl siloxanes.

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The oil or oily material, when present for the purposes for forming an emulsion, will normally form up to 90%, preferably from 10 to 80% by volume of the composition.

Emulsifier

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The composition according to the invention can also optionally comprise one or more emulsifiers the choice of which will normally determine whether a water-in-oil or and oil-in-water emulsion is formed.

When a water-in-oil emulsion is required, the chosen emulsifier or emulsifiers should normally have an average HLB value of from 1 to 6. When an oil-in-water emulsion is required, a chosen emulsifier or emulsifiers should have an average HLB value of >6.

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Examples of suitable emulsifiers are set below in Table 1 in which the chemical name of the emulsifiers is given together with an example of a trade name as commercially available, and the average HLB value.

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Table 1

	Chemical Name of Emulsifier	Trade Name	HLB Value
5			
10	Sorbitan trioleate	Arlacel 85	1.8
	Sorbitan tristearate	Span 65	2.1
	Glycerol monooleate	Aldo MD	2.7
	Glycerol monostearate	Atmul 84S	2.8
15	Glycerol monolaurate	Aldo MC	3.3
	Sorbitan sesquioleate	Arlacel 83	3.7
	Sorbitan monooleate	Arlacel 80	4.3
20	Sorbitan monostearate	Arlacel 60	4.7
	Polyoxyethylene (2)		
	stearyl ether	Brij 72	4.9
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol		
25	beeswax derivative	G-1702	5
	PEG 200 dilaurate	Emerest 2622	6.3
	Sorbitan monopalmitate	Arlacel 40	6.7
30	Polyoxyethylene (3.5)		
	nonyl phenol	Emulgen 903	7.8
	PEG 200 monostearate	Tegester PEG	
		200 MS	8.5
35	Sorbitan monolaurate	Arlacel 200	8.6
	PEG 400 dioleate	Tegester PEG	
		400-DO	8.8
40	Polyoxyethylene (5)		
	monostearate	Ethofat 60-16	9.0
	Polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan		
	monostearate	Tween 61	9.6
45	Polyoxyethylene (4) lauryl		
	ether	Brij 30	9.7
	Polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan		
50	monooleate	Tween 81	10.0
	PEG 300 monooleate	Neutronyx 834	10.4
	Polyoxyethylene (20)		
55	sorbitan tristearate	Tween 65	10.5

	Polyoxyethylene (20)		
	sorbitan trioleate	Tween 85	11.0
5	Polyoxyethylene (8)		
	monostearate	Myrj 45	11.1
	PEG 400 monooleate	Emerest 2646	11.7
10	PEG 400 monostearate	Tegester PEG 400	11.9
	Polyoxyethylene 10		
	monooleate	Ethofat 0/20	12.2
	Polyoxyethylene (10)		
15	stearyl ether	Brij 76	12.4
	Polyoxyethylene (10)		
	cetyl ether	Brij 56	12.9
20	Polyoxyethylene (9.3)		
	octyl phenol	Triton X-100	13.0
	Polyoxyethylene (4)		
	sorbitan monolaurate	Tween 21	13.3
25	PEG 600 monooleate	Emerest 2660	13.7
	PEG 1000 dilaurate	Kessco	13.9
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol		
30	lanolin derivative	G-1441	14.0
	Polyoxyethylene (12)		
	lauryl ether	Ethosperse LA-12	14.4
	PEG 1500 dioleate	Pegospense 1500	14.6
35	Polyoxyethylene (14)		
	laurate	Arosurf HFL-714	14.8
	Polyoxyethylene (20)		
40	sorbitan monostearate	Tween	14.9
	Polyoxyethylene 20 sorbitan		
	monooleate	Tween 80	15.0
	Polyoxyethylene (20)		
45	stearyl ether	Brij 78	15.3
	Polyoxyethylene (20)		
	sorbitan monopalmitate	Tween 40	15.6
50	Polyoxyethylene (20) cetyl		
	ether	Brij 58	15.7

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5	Polyoxyethylene (25)		
	oxypropylene	G-2162	16.0
	monostearate		
10	Polyoxyethylene (20)		
	sorbitol monolaurate	Tween 20	16.7
15	Polyoxyethylene (23)		
	lauryl ether	Brij 35	16.9
20	Polyoxyethylene (50)		
	monostearate	Myrj 53	17.9
	PEG 4000 monostearate	Pegospense 4000	
		MS	18.7

20 The foregoing list of emulsifiers is not intended to be limiting and merely exemplifies selected emulsifiers which are suitable for use in accordance with the invention.

It is to be understood that two or more emulsifiers can be employed if desired.

25 The amount of emulsifier or mixtures thereof, that optionally can be incorporated in the composition of the invention is from 1 to 50%, preferably from 2 to 20% and most preferably from 2 to 10% by weight of the composition.

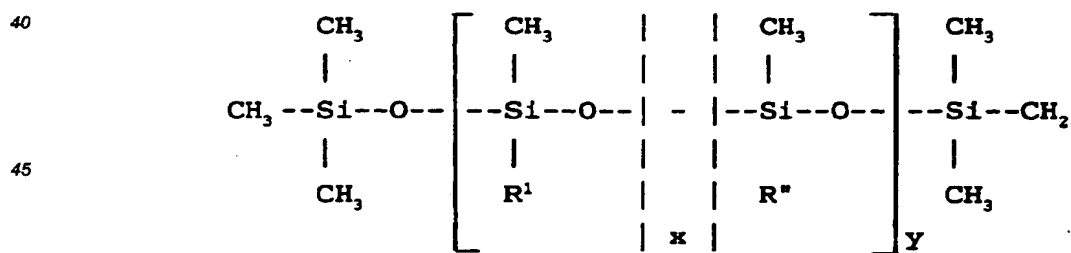
Water

30 The composition of the invention can also comprise water, usually up to 80%, preferably from 5 to 80% by volume.

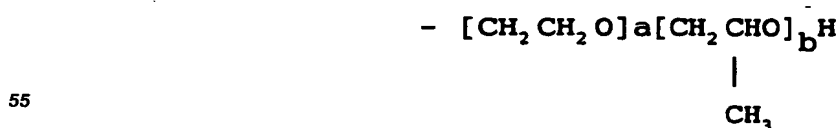
Silicone Surfactant

35 The composition of the invention can also optionally comprise a high molecular weight silicone surfactant which can also act as an emulsifier, in place of or in addition to the optional emulsifier(s) already mentioned.

The silicone surfactant is a high molecular weight polymer of dimethyl polysiloxane with polyoxyethylene and/or polyoxypropylene side chains having a molecular weight of from 10,000 to 50,000 and having the structure:



50 where the groups R' and R" are each chosen from -H, C₁₋₁₈ alkyl and



a has a value of from 9 to 115,

b has a value of from 0 to 50,
 x has a value of from 133 to 673,
 y has a value of from 25 to 0.25.

Preferably, the dimethyl polysiloxane polymer is one in which:

- 5 a has a value of from 10 to 114
- b has a value of from 0 to 49
- x has a value of from 388 to 402
- y has a value of from 15 to 0.75

one of groups R' and R" being lauryl, and the other having a molecular weight of from 1000 to 5000.

- 10 A particularly preferred dimethyl polysiloxane polymer is one in which:

- a has the value 14
- b has the value 13
- x has the value 249
- y has the value 1.25

- 15 The dimethyl polysiloxane polymer is conveniently provided as a dispersion in a volatile siloxane, the dispersion comprising, for example, from 1 to 20% by volume of the polymer and from 80 to 99% by volume of the volatile siloxane. Ideally, the dispersion consists of a 10% by volume of the polymer dispersed in the volatile siloxane.

- 20 Examples of the volatile siloxanes in which the polysiloxane polymer can be dispersed include polydimethyl siloxane (pentamer and/or hexamer).

A particularly preferred silicone surfactant is cyclomethicone and dimethicone copolyol, such as DC 3225C Formulation Aid available from DOW CORNING. Another is laurylmethicone copolyol, such as DC Q2-5200, also available from Dow Corning.

- 25 The amount of silicone surfactant, when present in the composition will normally be up to 25%, preferably from 0.5 to 15% by weight of the emulsion.

Other Cosmetic Adjuncts

- 30 Examples of conventional adjuncts which can optionally be employed include preservatives, such as para-hydroxy benzoate esters; antioxidants, such as butyl hydroxy toluene; humectants, such as glycerol, sorbitol, 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate, dibutylphthalate, gelatin, polyethylene glycol, such as PEG 200-600; buffers, such as lactic acid together with a base such as triethanolamine or sodium hydroxide; waxes, such as beeswax, ozokerite wax, paraffin wax; plant extracts, such as Aloe vera, cornflower, witch hazel, elderflower, cucumber; thickeners; activity enhancers; colourants; and perfumes. Cosmetic adjuncts can form the balance of the composition.
- 35

Use of the Composition

- 40 The composition according to the invention is intended primarily as a skin care product for topical application to human skin to repair photo-damaged skin and to prevent photo-damage to skin, which can result in premature ageing of the skin, due to exposure to sunlight. In particular, the composition can be used to reduce skin blotchiness and mottling due to hyperpigmentation, to improve skin texture with reductions in fine wrinkling and otherwise to improve skin colour and texture. In general, the composition, when topically applied to skin, is useful in the prevention of actinic damage to all epidermal cells and dermal tissue.

- 45 In use, a small quantity of the composition, for example from 1 to 5ml, is applied to exposed areas of the skin, from a suitable container or applicator and, if necessary, it is then spread over and/or rubbed into the skin using the hand or fingers or a suitable device.

PRODUCT FORM AND PACKAGING

- 50 The topical skin treatment composition of the invention can be formulated as a lotion having a viscosity of from 4,000 to 10,000 mPas, a fluid cream having a viscosity of from 10,000 to 20,000 mPas or a cream having a viscosity of from 20,000 to 100,000 mPas, or above. The composition can be packaged in a suitable container to suit its viscosity and intended use by the consumer.

- 55 For example, a lotion or fluid cream can be packaged in a bottle or a roll-ball applicator or a propellant-driven aerosol device or a container fitted with a pump suitable for finger operation. When the composition is a cream, it can simply be stored in a non-deformable bottle or squeeze container, such as a tube or a lidded jar.

The invention accordingly also provides a closed container containing a cosmetically acceptable composition as herein defined.

Evidence to Substantiate Efficacy of Substituted Cholecalciferol

Experiment 1

A series of skin creams containing a substituted cholecalciferol with or without a sunscreen and/or a retinoid were tested as follows:

0.05g of each cream was applied to an area of 16 sq.cms of depilated backs of albino guinea pigs for 3 successive days. Applications were made 15 minutes prior to irradiation and 18 hours thereafter. A Wotan sun lamp (300 W) was used at a distance of 30 cm from the skin for a period of 3 minutes. Microscopic morphology was studied on the fourth day.

Results

The results of this experiment are shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1

<u>Creams</u>	<u>Results</u>
6. Placebo	Thickening of the epidermis; gross scaling and sloughing

7. Sunscreen Less thickening observed; cell
formulation (2.5% boundaries blurred -
Parsol MCX and intercellular edema.
0.2% Parsol 1789)
8. 0.05% Retinol Thickened epidermis, healthy
+ 2.5% Parsol MCX looking cells, no sloughing,
+ 0.2% Parsol 1789 compact stratum corneum.
9. 0.05% Retinoic acid Thickening epidermis, compact
+ 2.5% Parsol MCX stratum corneum, slight
+ 0.2% Parsol 1789 scaling.
10. 0.0005% 1,25 (OH)₂ Compact stratum corneum,
cholecalciferol thickened epidermis.
11. 0.0005% 1.25 (OH)₂ Compact stratum corneum,
cholecalciferol thickened epidermis; synergy
+ 0.05% Retinol observed in extent of
thickening.
12. 0.05% Retinol Compact stratum corneum;
thickened epidermis
13. 0.05% Retinoic Compact stratum corneum;
acid thickened epidermis

Conclusions

The 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol and retinoids used in this experiment were effective in causing thickening of the epidermis in the presence of ultra-violet induced damage. Thickening was observed also in the absence of sunscreens. Compaction of stratum corneum is interpreted as a fortification mechanism which together with the thickened epidermis prevents further ultra-violet induced damage to the underlying dermis. Retinoic acid was itself irritant and unsuitable for cosmetic use.

Experiment 2

A further series of skin creams containing a substituted cholecalciferol, with or without a retinoid were tested as follows:

0.05g of each cream was applied to an area of 16 sq.cm on the depilated backs of albino guinea pigs. One application of cream was made each day for a total of 10 days and then microscopic morphology was carried out. The results of this experiment are shown in Table 2:

TABLE 2

<u>5</u>	<u>Creams</u>	<u>Results</u>
	1. Placebo	No effect
<u>10</u>	2. 0.05% Retinol	Epidermal thickness increased but stratum corneum not affected.
<u>15</u>	3. 0.05% Retinoic acid	Epidermal thickness increased but stratum corneum not affected; applications had to be stopped after 5 days due to intense erythema.
<u>20</u>	4. 0.0005% 1,25-dihydroxy cholecalciferol	Epidermal thickness increased but stratum corneum not affected.
<u>25</u>	5. 0.05% Retinol + 0.0005% 1,25-dihydroxy cholecalciferol	Epidermal thickness increased but stratum corneum not affected. Synergistic effect observed in extent of thickening.
<u>30</u>		

35 Conclusions

Retinol, retinoic acid and 1,25 (OH)₂ cholecalciferol at the levels tested, each produced an equivalent degree of thickening of the epidermis. Retinoic acid was, however, irritant, while retinol together with the cholecalciferol derivative were synergistic in effecting thickening of the epidermis.

40EXAMPLES

The invention is further illustrated by the following examples; in each formulation, the titanium dioxide employed was ultrafine titanium dioxide having a mean particle size of from 15 to 25nm.

45Example 1

This example illustrates a lotion according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecaliferol	2
	silicone surfactant	10
	volatile siloxane	14
	mineral oil	1.5
10	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	2.5
	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	2.5
	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
15	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
	butylene glycol	10
	sodium chloride	2
	l-proline	0.1
20	neutralising agent	qs
	preservative	qs
	perfume	qs
25	water	qs

Example 2

30 This example illustrates a fluid cream according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>g w/w</u>
	1-hydroxycholecalciferol	3
5	volatile siloxane (DC 345)	8.2
	silicone surfactant (DC 3225C)	12
	petroleum jelly	0.5
10	mineral oil	1.5
	Parsol MCX (octyl methoxycinnamate)	3
	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	2
	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	2
15	sodium chloride	2
	butylene glycol	10
	1-proline	0.1
20	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
	neutralising agent	qs
	preservative	qs
25	perfume	qs
	water	qs

30 Example 3

This example illustrates a cream according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	0.5
	retinol	2
	volatile siloxane (DC 345 Fluid)	8.2
	silicone surfactant (DC 3225C)	12
10	mineral oil	1.5
	petroleum jelly	0.5
	Parsol MCX (octyl methoxycinnamate)	1.5
15	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	1.0
	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	1
	2-hydroxyoctanoic acid	1
	2-hydroxypropanoic acid	5
20	sodium chloride	2
	butylene glycol	10
	l-proline	0.1
25	neutralising agent (aqueous phase to 4.5)	q.s.
	preservative	q.s.
	perfume	q.s.
30	water	to 100

Example 4

This example illustrates a lotion according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	1
	retinyl palmitate	1
	Kojic acid	1
	silicone surfactant (DC 3225C)	10
10	volatile siloxane (DC 345)	14
	mineral oil	1.5
	Parsol MCX	3
15	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	2
	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	2
	butylene glycol	10
	sodium chloride	2
20	1-proline	0.1
	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
25	neutralising agent	qs
	perfume	qs
	preservative	qs
30	water	qs

Example 5

This example illustrates a cream in accordance with the invention.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
40	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	0.1
	Polyoxyethylene (2) stearyl alcohol	3
	Polyoxyethylene (21) stearyl alcohol	2
	cetyl alcohol	1.5
45	soft white paraffin	1.5
	silicone fluid 200	5
	liquid paraffin	8
50	glycerin	2
	preservatives	0.5
	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	2.5
	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	2.5
55	water	to 100

Example 6

This example also illustrates a cream in accordance with the invention.

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Ingredients% w/w

10

1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol

1.

retinol

1

tri-n-butyl citrate

2

niacinamide

1

15

cetyl dimethicone copolyol)

cetyl dimethicone) *

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polyglyceryl-3-oleate)

hexyl laurate)

20

isopropyl myristate

13.5

beeswax

3

25

silicone fluid 200

5

preservatives

0.5

titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)

2.5

titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)

2.5

30

water

to 100

*Available is ABIL W508 ex Goldschmidt

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Example 7

This example illustrates a lotion according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
	1-hydroxycholecalciferol	0.5
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	0.5
	Tocopherol	1
	silicone surfactant	10
10	volatile siloxane	14
	mineral oil	1.5
	ultrafine titanium dioxide	
	(water-dispersible)	5
15	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
	butylene glycol	10
20	sodium chloride	2
	amino acid	0.1
	neutralising agent	qs
	preservative	qs
25	perfume	qs
	water	qs

30 Example 8

This example illustrates a lotion according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	2
	retinyl acetate	0.3
	L-ascorbic acid	2
	silicone surfactant	10
10	volatile siloxane	14
	mineral oil	1.5
	ultrafine titanium dioxide	
15	(oil-dispersible)	5
	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
	butylene glycol	10
20	sodium chloride	2
	amino acid	0.1
	neutralising agent	qs
25	preservative	qs
	perfume	qs
	water	qs

30 Example 9

This example illustrates a lotion according to the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	1
	cholecalciferol	2
	retinol	2
	silicone surfactant	10
10	volatile siloxane	14
	mineral oil	1.5
	ultrafine titanium dioxide	
	(water-dispersible)	2.5
15	ultrafine titanium dioxide	
	(oil-dispersible)	2.50
	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
20	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
	butylene glycol	10
	sodium chloride	2
25	amino acid	0.1
	neutralising agent	qs
	preservative	qs
	perfume	qs
30	water	qs

Example 10

35 This example illustrates an anhydrous formulation in accordance with the invention.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
40	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	3
	retinol	2
	tri-n-butyl citrate	5
45	Kojic acid	1
	Iso-propyl alcohol	10
	volatile silicone	80
50	ethyl hexyl palmitate	8.7
	antioxidant	0.1

55 Example 11

This example illustrates a cream according to the invention.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
5	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	0.5
	retinyl palmitate	2
	volatile siloxane (DC 345 Fluid)	8.2
	silicone surfactant (DC 3225C)	12
10	mineral oil	1.5
	petroleum jelly	0.5
	Parsol MCX (octyl methoxycinnamate)	1.5
15	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	1.0
	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	1
	2-hydroxyoctanoic acid	1
	2-hydroxypropanoic acid	5
20	sodium chloride	2
	butylene glycol	10
	l-proline	0.1
25	neutralising agent (aqueous phase to 4.5)	q.s.
	preservative	q.s.
	perfume	q.s.
30	water	to 100

Example 12

This example illustrates a cream in accordance with the invention.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
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40	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	0.1
	Retinyl linoleate	2
	Polyoxyethylene (2) stearyl alcohol	3
	Polyoxyethylene (21) stearyl alcohol	2
45	cetyl alcohol	1.5
	soft white paraffin	1.5
	silicone fluid 200	5
50	liquid paraffin	8
	glycerin	2
	preservatives	0.5
	titanium dioxide (water-dispersible)	2.5
55	titanium dioxide (oil-dispersible)	2.5
	water	to 100

Example 13

This example illustrates an anhydrous formulation in accordance with the invention.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
10	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	3
	retinyl laurate	2
	tri-n-butyl citrate	5
	Kojic acid	1
15	Iso-propyl alcohol	10
	volatile silicone	80
	ethyl hexyl palmitate	8.7
20	antioxidant	0.1

Example 14

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This example illustrates a lotion according to the invention.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% w/w</u>
30	1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	1
	retinyl propionate	2
	silicone surfactant	10
35	volatile siloxane	14
	mineral oil	1.5
	ultrafine titanium dioxide	
	(water-dispersible)	2.5
40	ultrafine titanium dioxide	
	(oil-dispersible)	2.50
	2-hydroxy octanoic acid	1
45	2-hydroxy propanoic acid	5
	butylene glycol	10
	sodium chloride	2
	amino acid	0.1
50	neutralising agent	qs
	preservative	qs
	perfume	qs
55	water	qs

Claims

1. A composition suitable for topical application to human skin in order to prevent or at least reduce skin damage following exposure to ultra-violet light, which composition comprises:
 - (a) an effective amount of from 0.00001 to 20% by weight of a derivative of cholecalciferol chosen from 1-hydroxycholecalciferol, 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol and mixtures thereof; and
 - (b) a sunscreen material; and
 - (c) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle
2. A composition according to claim 1, which further comprises an effective amount of from 0.001% to 20% by weight of retinol or a derivative thereof.
3. A composition according to claim 1 or 2 in which the derivative of retinol is a retinyl ester.
4. A composition according to any preceding claim comprising from 0.1 to 10% by weight of an organic sunscreen material.
5. A composition according to any preceding claim comprising from 1 to 25% by weight of an inorganic sunscreen material.
6. A composition according to any preceding claim which further comprises an effective amount of from 0.00001 to 10% by weight of a tocopherol.
7. A composition according to any preceding claim, which further comprises an effective amount of a skin lightener.
8. A composition according to claim 7 comprising from 0.01 to 20% of a skin lightener.
9. Use of a derivative of cholecalciferol as defined in claim 1 and at least one of a sunscreen material, retinol and a derivative thereof in the manufacture of an agent for promoting the repair of photodamaged skin.
10. Use of a derivative of cholecalciferol as defined in claim 1 and at least one of a sunscreen material, retinol, and a derivative thereof in the manufacture of an agent for preventing or at least reducing the damaging effects of ultra-violet light on skin.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 30 4076

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
D, X	EP-A-0 129 003 (YISSUM R&D) * page 11, line 34 - page 15, line 20; claims 1,10-14; examples 5,6,13,14 *	1,2,6-8	A61K7/48 A61K7/42
D, X	WO-A-8 402 845 (ADVANCED DRUG TECHNOLOGY) * page 2, line 28 - page 7, line 28; claims 1-9 *	1-8	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 12, no. 148 (C-493)(2995) 7 May 1988 & JP-A-62 263 110 (SHISEIDO) 16 November 1987 * abstract *	1,6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			A61K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 31 JULY 1992	Examiner WILLEKENS
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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